



THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN WORLD WAR II SERIES
1942 - 1945

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Textual records and electronic records from "The American Soldier" Surveys are described in National Archives Reference Information Paper 78. It is included as a part of this documentation package.

"The American Soldier in World War II" is a large set of surveys of opinion conducted among U.S. Army personnel during the war by the Army Research Branch (ARB) of the Army Service Forces. The range of subjects studied via these surveys is impressive. They include race relations; the enemy; training; the U.S. Army's own publications, broadcasts, and films; our allies; combat experience; the role of women in the military; and the quality of the "demobilization experience." As a large-scale sociological survey of opinion, "The American Soldier in World War II" occupies a special place in the history of such activities and also represents a rather remarkable and timely change in the manner in which the U.S. military establishment approached some of its personnel management issues.

The raw data from the surveys initially were stored on the dominant medium for automation in the 1940's, computer punch cards. Samuel Stouffer, a civilian employee of the ARB, upon leaving in 1946 for Harvard University, obtained a duplicate set of punch cards for 84 unclassified surveys. The data he copied formed the basis of his publication "Studies on Social Psychology in World War II." The data he did not copy dealt with experimental research, in-house operations and special problems, psychoneurotic and medical problems, and attitudes toward allies and subgroups within the military forces and American society.

A duplicate set of the data Stouffer had used was deposited with the Roper Center, following his death in 1960. In 1978, the Army Research Institute (ARI) contracted with the Roper Center to copy the punch cards to tape and to produce machine-readable documentation. At ARI's request, the Roper Center provided a copy of the data and documentation to the National Archives in 1980. The studies for which survey data are available from the National Archives in electronic form are listed in Appendix A of the Reference Information Paper 78. There are 84 such studies, represented by 276 data files (138 of machine-readable documentation, including one that is incomplete, and 138 of survey data).

Additional related documentary materials, in the form of original codebooks, explanations of sampling techniques, and methods of measurement, field notes, marginalia, original questionnaires, statements of purpose, and related reports, are among the paper textual holdings of the National Archives. Contact the Military Reference Branch (NNRM), Textual Reference Division, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408 for

information about these holdings. The telephone number is (202) 501-5385. Selected pages from the textual records have also been incorporated as supplementary documentation for the electronic records files. Appendix A, "Army Research Branch Surveys (1942-1945)", lists the number of pages of supplementary materials, by study, that are available, upon request, from the Center for Electronic Records.

For each study, there is at least one dataset containing the raw data and one dataset comprising documentation (layout, codes, and marginals) per survey. Many of the studies were conducted using more than one form of the questionnaire and for these studies there will be a corresponding raw data and documentation dataset for each version of the questionnaire that may be available. As described above, the Center for Electronic Records (NNX) does not have all studies in machine-readable form, nor does it have all versions of each study in machine-readable form for the 1942-1945 period. Appendix A, "Army Research Branch Surveys (1942-1945)", part of the supplementary materials for this series, provides a full outline of the entire American Soldier study.

Because the machine-readable codebook for one of the surveys, S-32 (Negroes), is incomplete, a photocopy of the codebook for this survey is also included, as a separate part of this documentation package.

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS:

1. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Office of the Secretary for Defense" (available in Military Reference Branch (NNRM), RG 330), is a finding aid for the following:
 - a) E-89 - records on the origin, organization, and functions of the Army Research Branch;
 - b) E-90 - Original single copy of final version of each survey questionnaire;
 - c) E-91 - responses to open-ended questions of the various studies (available in the Military Reference Branch (NNRM) on microfilm - are actually classified as belonging to RG 165, Records of the War Department General and Special Staff);
 - d) E-92 - "Study Folders" - the records that constitute the technical documentation for each of the studies, including original questionnaires and marginals, field notes, sampling techniques, methodology, purpose of study, methods of measurement, etc. are the source of the supplemental material found in the appendix;

- e) E-93 - final reports - over 300 War Department manuscript reports based on survey data analysis from 1942-1955. The reports could be based on one or more of the studies, either for a particular period or event, or to observe a phenomenon over time. This entry includes the published reports entitled "What the Soldier Thinks."
- f) E-94 - Overseas Research reports - these were reports done in the field and submitted to Washington headquarters.
2. Preliminary Inventory for RG 225, Records of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation (1941-1946) (available in Military Reference Branch (NNRM) - Correspondence, directives, and so on which provide background information on the mission of the Special Services Division as well as on the objectives for conducting several of the studies dealing directly with Special Services functions.
 3. Army publications "Yank" and "Stars 'n Stripes" (Limited number of issues available on microfilm in Center for Legislative Archives (NNL) - these publications were among several that were the subject of many of the studies.
 4. RG 111, Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer (available in the Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch (NNSM), use movie title index) - Army Orientation (OF) and Education (EF) films which include the "Why We Fight" series.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Studies in Social Psychology in World War II, (4 vols.), Princeton University Press:

- a) vol. 1 (1949), Samuel A. Stouffer, Edward A. Suchman, Leland C. Devinney, Shirley A. Star, Robin M. Williams, Jr., The American Soldier: Adjustment During Army Life.
- b) vol. 2 (1949), Samuel A. Stouffer, Arthur A. Lumsdaine, Marion Harper Lumsdaine, Robin M. Williams, Jr., M. Brewster Smith, Irving L. Janis, Shirley A. Star, Leonard C. Cottrell, Jr., The American Soldier: Combat and Its Aftermath.
- c) vol. 3 (1949), Carl I. Hovland, Arthur A. Lumsdaine, Fred D. Sheffield, Experiments on Mass Communication.
- d) vol. 4 (1950), Samuel A. Stouffer, Louis Guttman, Edward A. Suchman, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Shirley A. Star, John Clausen, Measurement and Prediction.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Prepared by Heidi Zeimer in 1989)

The Research Branch of the US Army Services Forces (USASF) was the unit responsible for conducting over 200 survey studies on soldiers' attitudes which are collectively referred to as the "American Soldier in WW II" series. The Army Research Branch (ARB) was officially established in October, 1941, under the auspices of the Information and Education Division (IED) of the United States Armed Services Forces (USASF). The IED and its predecessors (Morale Division, Special Services Division) had staff responsibility for troop information and orientation programs, for off-duty nonmilitary troop education programs, for analyzing the state of troop morale, and for related services. ¹ The Research Branch had a wartime mission to investigate and report, quickly and accurately, attitudes and behavior of US military personnel as a means of determining the effectiveness of IED policies and programs. The surveys cover the period from December, 1941, shortly after Pearl Harbor, to August, 1945. (In September, 1945, the IED was transferred from ASF to the General Staff where it became a special staff division).² The first survey available on tape from NARA is from October, 1942 (PS IV).

The Secretary of War had initially been opposed to the type of research (surveys of soldier's attitudes) proposed by the Research Branch, asserting that "anonymous opinion and criticism" would be destructive to the organization and cohesion of the armed forces.³ However, shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Research Branch gained growing support among command officers and slowly began to employ its resources toward the study of various programs either in force or being developed by the IED. The complete series of surveys provide a valuable insight into the emerging "new army" of civilian soldiers - enlisted men drafted into uniform by Selective Service.⁴ The surveys were being conducted at a time when the professionalism and institutionalism of the traditional army was being infused with a new type of soldier - the "selectee" - who had attitudes, values, and a background that was considered to be significantly different from that of the Army "regular." The series of studies also came at the time when investigative techniques and theories in social psychology and political behavior were being challenged by the emerging behaviorist paradigm.

The behaviorists were advocating an empirical, "bottom-up" approach to studies of social and political phenomena, in contrast to the traditional elitist, institutional, or "top down" approaches, for explaining and investigating phenomena related to social and political organizations. The behaviorists ascertained that empirical analyses of behavior of individuals could be aggregated to explain certain aspects of the failures and successes of the various programs being developed in the Army. The theory is fully

examined and tested in a four-volume study that was headed by Samuel Stouffer, one of the civilian researchers working with the Army Research Branch at the time the surveys were developed and administered.⁵

The Research Branch of the IED was solely responsible for the actual administration of the surveys. For this reason, skeleton teams, consisting of both military and civilian personnel, were set up in all US and overseas military installations (the first survey to be conducted overseas did not take place until late in 1943). Research Branch personnel usually worked closely with the local commands and, at various times, with other offices that had a subject-matter interest in a particular study. Cooperation extended to such matters as preliminary scouting of potential test sites, sample selection, developing and revising questionnaires, general processing, and so on. Some of the other agencies or offices that contributed or benefitted from the studies include the Office of the Surgeon General (especially the Neuropsychiatric Division), the Classification and Assignment Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, the Control and Intelligence Divisions of the Headquarters, ASF, various military theater commands, sections, and continental US installation officers.⁶

The first responsibility of the ARB was to serve the other branches of the IED by providing reports based on analyses of the survey data that would facilitate policy planning.⁷ For example, the Information Branch of the IED had responsibility for staff planning with respect to getting non-military (non-tactical) information to troops through the press, film, and radio. This included distribution of overseas recordings and films (i.e., the "Why We Fight" film series), planning overseas editions of the "Stars and Stripes" publication, and assuming the entire publication responsibilities for "Yank" magazine.⁸ Several of the surveys focus on soldiers' evaluations of radio programs, films, and publications in terms of the content and availability of the different media. The studies also include measures of the short and long term effects produced by exposure to various media on the soldiers' orientation and continued comprehension of the war effort. Some of the surveys that address needs of the Information Branch, and that are available through NARA include: S-63, S-93, S-170, S-186, S-189, S-203, and S-227.⁹

The Orientation Branch of the IED had responsibilities including staff planning and preparing materials for discussion programs held throughout the Army, such as the "Army Talks" programs.¹⁰ The surveys that deal with analyses of these types of programs that are available through NARA include S-40, S-92, S-116, S-203, S-230. These surveys obtained information from soldiers about their impressions of the orientation programs, the amount of interest they felt the Army displayed toward them, and their feelings about their sense of belonging to or participation in Army life.

The Education Branch of the IED had responsibilities for operating a joint Army-Navy correspondence school, supervising the preparation and distribution of millions of books, planning the teaching of foreign languages, and organizing schools and colleges that would be set up at the conclusion of the war.¹¹ To assist the Branch in accomplishing these tasks, the Research Branch developed studies to determine the educational levels of soldiers before entering the Army, their postwar educational plans, and vocational interests, the value placed on education by the soldiers, and other related issues. Surveys S-68, S-83, S-87, S-106, S-116, S-141, S-210 all deal with educational issues and are available through NARA.

In many cases, the surveys were directed toward a specific purpose, dealing with subjects of local interest to a particular overseas command or continental US installation, or to test a specified population such as within a theater or division or (i.e., an Army hospital) a special facility. The separate studies produced independent analyses, but at the same time, afforded an opportunity for some comparative analyses such as: comparison of attitudes of soldiers in different theaters on the topic of postwar plans (i.e., S-79, S-106, S-144, S-159, S-198, S-232, S-235), on combat training and combat experience (i.e., S-40, S-76, S-85, S-86, S-91, S-135, S-142, S-150, S-175), on Army discipline (S-64, S-112, S-214), on preferred branch of service (i.e., S-44), on feelings about the enemy, allies, duration of the war, and the postwar international situation (PS-IV, S-115, S-125, S-127, S-131, S-133, S-136), feelings about medical care and facilities (PS IV, S-77, S-146, S-192, S-193, S-224, S-233), and surveys that investigated sex and race relations (S-32, S-35, S-144, S-174, S-194).

Many of the studies were utilized to address Army-wide concerns, including: postwar Army assistance to soldiers, demobilization plans (S-145, S-205, S-218, S-219), morale problems, and the propensity for psychiatric and other non-battle casualties in combat (i.e., S-74, S-100, S-108, S-126, S-177, S-207). Other studies contributed information that led to the revision of pay scales (S-170), introduced symbols such as the Combat and Expert Infantryman's Badges (S-100, S-101), the adoption of a "point system" for discharge of officers and enlisted men (i.e., S-205, S-215, S-219), and development of a new publicity program for the Army (i.e., S-92, S-234). Surveys were also developed that helped investigate feedback from soldiers on the program of redistribution stations for handling overseas returnees in anticipation of problems of men returning home with the war still in progress. These surveys also provided information about the redeployment program (i.e., S-132, S-157, S-172, S-204, S-205, S-211, S-212, S-218).

In many instances, the information provided in the surveys directly contributed to concrete policies actually adopted by the Army both during and after the war.¹² The studies offer a unique view of the

American soldier in war. Individually, each study is a snapshot of a particular unit at a particular time and place. Some survey topics are explicitly related in order to make comparisons over time or among the different branches and camps. Also, many of the surveys contain data elements that are routinely asked in all or many of the surveys, such as job satisfaction, branch preference, attitude toward officers and allies, opinions about the postwar world and difficulty of beating the enemy.

The surveys, along with their accompanying technical documentation and related reference materials (see Abstract in NARA documentation), also demonstrate the particular techniques employed by the Research Branch in order to analyze the qualitative data obtained from the soldiers. To begin with, for each survey, the same two-step sampling process was employed to obtain a reliable representation of the population to be studied. The first step was to obtain a selection of units (camps, divisions, ranks, etc.) to represent each branch of service proportionally (or, in some cases, to represent some sub-category proportionally), and to get units in various stages of training or with various types of army experience. Once the universe was established by branch and type of unit, by a method of probability sampling, selection of individual respondents within the units was done by random sample (selecting every nth man from the duty roster). If a study called for a certain number with common characteristics (ie., age, race, veteran status), research teams had access to Form 20 cards and would draw respondents randomly from those.¹³

Once the sample was drawn, the men were assembled in groups of fifty and the survey was administered. It was found that about 2-3 in every one hundred men selected were unable to complete the written survey. So for those men, the surveys were administered through personal interviews. It has been noted that black respondents were interviewed by black interviewers and white respondents were interviewed by white interviewers.¹⁴ The survey format consisted of a set of questions with multiple choice responses and usually included a number of open-ended questions which allowed respondents to add comments or to elaborate on certain responses they selected in the multiple choice section. The results of the surveys were tabulated and processed and appropriate measures were devised for more complex inquiries. Some of the methods for measuring the data included scale analysis, latent structure analysis, and screening tests.¹⁵ The purposes and results of the surveys generally appeared in a series of reports issued through the Office of the Information and Education Division (referred to as the "What the Soldier Thinks" reports) and cover the period from 1942-1955.

ENDNOTES:

1. Federal Records of WW II: Military Agencies, 1951, vol. 2, NARA publication no. 51-8, p. 272.
2. "Studies in Social Psychology in WW II," 1949-1950, vol. 1 (The American Soldier: Adjustment During Army Life), Samuel A. Stouffer, et. al., pp. 12-13, and Federal Records, *ibid.*, p. 275.
3. "Studies in Social Psychology in WW II," *ibid.*, pp. 6-13.
4. "Studies in Social Psychology," *ibid.*, pp. 54-57.
5. "Studies in Social Psychology," *ibid.*, pp. 30-32.
6. "Studies in Social Psychology," *ibid.*, pp. 7-9, 19-20.
7. "Studies in Social Psychology," *ibid.*, p. 9.
8. "Federal Records", *op. cit.*, p. 274.
9. See "Available Army Research Branch Surveys, 1942-1945," in NARA documentation for specific titles.
10. "Federal Records", *op. cit.*, p. 274.
11. "Federal Records", *ibid.*, p. 275.
12. "Studies in Social Psychology," *op. cit.*, pp. 6-10.
13. "Studies in Social Psychology," *ibid.*, pp. 20-21 and Roper Center printouts available through NNXA.
14. "Studies in Social Psychology," *ibid.*, pp. 20-21 and Roper Center printouts available through NNXA.
15. "Studies in Social Psychology," 1949-1950, vol. 4 (Measurement and Prediction), Samuel A. Stouffer, et. al., p. 22.

APPENDIX A
ARMY RESEARCH BRANCH SURVEYS (1942-1945)
AVAILABLE IN MACHINE-READABLE FORM AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
PS IV(1)	US	Sept - Oct 42	Medical Survey (Attitudes toward medical care)	3001	2	13
PS V(2) A/B	US	Dec 42	Attitudes toward civilians	3497	4	11
PS-32(3)	US	Mar 43	Negro Study (Attitudes of and toward blacks)	12245	3	10 + 56 (needed)
PS-35	US	Jan 43	Trend Study and Special Services Facilities Study (Leisure-time activities)	4296	2	7
PS-40(4) E,O	US	Apr 43	Officer Study (Attitudes of EM and officers)	5293	4	9
S-44(5) T,X,I	US	Apr 43	Army Service Force Study (Attitudes toward branch of service)	5765	6	3
S-47	US	Apr 43	Shenango Study (Attitudes of AWOLS and others, compared)	286	2	6
S-63(6) A/G	US	July- Sept 43	Special Services Study (Omnibus Study of attitudes)	13692	14	4
S-64(6)	US	July- Sept 43	Trend Study (Omnibus study of attitudes)	4392	2	5

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-68(7)	US	July 43	Army Service Force Occupational Study (Utilization of civilian skills in Army jobs)	6242	2	7
S-72	US	July 43	U.S.O. Clubs (Attitudes toward USO clubs)	8425	2	3
S-74	US	Aug 43	Neurotic Screening Test (Psychiatric patients and AWOLs)	737	2	11
S-76	US	Sept 43	Noncommissioned Officer Study (Attitudes of noncoms toward discipline)	669	2	7
S-77(8) A/B	US	Oct-Nov 43	Hospital Study (Attitudes of hospital patients)	3578	4	9
S-79	US	Oct 43	Staging Area Study (Attitudes of men in staging areas)	1777	2	8
S-83	US	Jan 44	ASF Officer Assignment Study (Attitudes of ASF officers toward assignment)	785	2	2
S-85(9)	US	Nov-Dec 43	Officers Orientation Study (Officers and EM attitudes compared)	1048	2	9
S-86(9)	US	Nov-Dec 43	Officers Miscellaneous Study (Officers and EM compared)	1059	2	6
S-87(9)	US	Nov-Dec 43	EM's Miscellaneous Study (Officers and EM compared)	2043	2	11
S-91	ETO	Nov 43	Combat veterans' attitudes	506	2	2

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-92	ETO	Nov 43	ETO Cross-section Survey (Attitude toward Army life)	2997	2	9
S-93	sw Pac	Nov 43	SW Pacific Cross-section Survey (Attitude toward Service in the Tropics)	3223	2	7
S-100(10) A/G	ETO It IB soPac	Jan-Apr 43	Enlisted Men Combat Veterans (Attitudes of combat infantrymen and Survey of EM overseas)	8266	14	5
S-101(11) B/F	ETO soPac	Jan-Apr 44	Officer Combat Veterans (Attitudes of combat Infantry officers)	1272	10	4
S-106 OE,OH OU,EU EH,EE	US ETO centPac	June 44	Postwar Job Plans of White Officers and Black and White EM	24196	12	14
S-107 O,E	US	Mar 44	Military Police Study (Attitudes of officers and EM)	4451	4	7
S-108(12)	US	Mar 44	Neuropsychiatric Study (Psycho- neurotic Screening)	958	2	5
S-112	ETO	Dec 43	ETO Study-5th Division Infantry (Attitudes in Field Forces)	2369	2	7
S-113	ETO	Dec 43 -Mar 44	Fighter Command Planning Survey Attitudes in)	2985	2	5
S-115 A/C	Pan- ama	Jan-Feb 44	Cross-section Omnibus Survey, (Attitudes in the Caribbean)	4022	6	7

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-116	ETO	Jan 44	Planning Survey #18 (Attitudes toward assignments)	2780	2	4
S-122	ETO	Apr 44	Attitude Survey #20 (Attitudes toward the British, etc.)	3261	2	4
S-125	cent Pac	Feb-Apr 44	Central Pacific Area Cross-section Survey (Attitudes in the Central Pacific)	5798	2	5
S-126	ETO	Apr-May 44	Psychoneurotic Study	454	2	4
S-127(13)	IB	Feb-Mar 44	Cross-section Omnibus Survey (Attitudes in China-India-Burma)	1181	2	12
S-131(13)	IB	Feb-Mar 44	Cross-section Omnibus Survey (Attitudes in China-India-Burma)	1172	2	12
S-132(14) A/C	US	June- July 44	Rotation Study (Troops on rotation from overseas)	2769	6	6
S-133(15) A/B	AK	Apr-May 44	Alaska Department, Cross-section Survey (Attitudes of troops in Alaska)	4038	4	9
S-134	ETO	May 44	Field Forces Survey #26 (Attitudes of Airborne Troops)	1033	2	3
S-135(16) A/B	ETO	May-June 44	Bomber Command Survey #28: 101st Airborne Attitudes of officers and EM in 8th & 9th Air Force (8th Air Force)	3126	4	1

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-136(16)	ETO	May-June 44	Personnel Survey #29 (Attitudes of officers & EM in 8th & 9th Air Force)	2186	2	2
S-141	US, Iceland, Labrador	July 44	Air Transport Command Enlisted Personnel Study (Attitudes in Air Transport Command)	2441	2	2
S-142(16)	ETO	May-June 44	8th Air Force Survey #31 (Attitudes of officers & EM in 8th & 9th Air Force)	654	2	3
S-144	US	Aug 44	Postwar Plans of Negro Troops (Postwar plans of Black soldiers)	4678	2	3
S-145(17)	US, ETO, Iceland	Aug 44	Demobilization Study (Attitudes toward demobilization)	6205	2	7
S-146	IB	July 44	Survey of Attitudes toward Venereal Disease and Malaria	570	2	3
S-150(16)	ETO	May-June 44	Bomber Crews, Survey 35 (Attitudes of EM & officers in 8th & 9th Air Force)	8874	2	2
S-157(18) E,O	US	Nov 44	Reassignment Study (Attitudes of officers & enlisted returnees)	8874	4	3

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-159	US	Oct 44	Soldiers' Knowledge of GI Bill of Rights & Postwar Education Plans (Postwar plans of men leaving the Army)	2050	2	2
S-160(19) A/B	ETO	Sept 44	Experience with Equipment and Supplies	805	4	1
S-170	IB	Oct-Nov 44	India-Burma Theater, Cross-section Omnibus (Trend Study on attitudes in IB)	1469	2	3
S-172(20)	US	Nov-Dec 44	Returnee Study of Redistribution Station and Attitudes toward Allies and Returnee Gripes Study (Complaints of returnees)	4680	2	4
S-174	cent-Pac	Sept-Oct 44	Central Pacific Base Command: Survey of Negro Quartermaster Troops	981	2	3
S-175	cent-Pac	Oct 44	Central Pacific Base Command: VI Air Service Area Command (Chemical warfare training)	648	2	2
S-177	Italy	Nov-Dec 44	Psychoneurotic Study	2536	2	0
S-181	US	Dec 44	Moral Indices Study (Attitudes & objective indices of adjustment)	4223	2	2

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-186(21) B	US	Mar 45	Pre-VE Day Study of Mens' Attitudes Toward Military Service After VE Day (Experimental study of radio programs as propaganda)	2522	2	4
S-189	ETO	Jan 45	Radio Study (Reaction to radio & newspaper "Stars and Stripes")	1477	2	1
S-192(22) A/B	US, cent- Pac	Jan 45	Nurses Survey (Attitudes of Army Nurses)	844	4	4
S-193	cent- Pac	Jan 45	Survey of Hospital Patients	1280	2	3
S-194	US	Feb 45	Attitudes of Enlisted WAC Personnel in the Continental US (Attitudes of WACs)	6658	2	8
S-195(23) A/C	US	Jan 45	Methodological Study of the Measurement of Intensity	884	6	0
S-196(24)	ETO	Jan 45	Port Battalion Survey (White and Black port battalions)	3115	2	3
S-198 E,O,RO	US	Feb 45	Postwar Plans Survey (Attitudes of officers, EM & RO, compared)	8668	6	9
S-199	ETO	Jan 45	Winter Clothing Preferences Among Front Line Soldiers	1128	2	1

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-203(25) A/B	ETO	Feb 45	"Stars and Stripes" (Attitudes toward I & E publications: "Stars and Stripes", "Warweek" and "Army Talks")	2420	4	3
S-204(26)	ETO	Feb 45	Reinforcements (Attitudes of men in Reinforcement Depots)	278	2	2
S-205(27) I,E, U,C	US, ETO, Italy IB, Pacific	May 45	Demobilization and Redeployment: Pretest to S-218, 219, 220 (Attitudes toward - officers)	13570	8	7
S-207 F,G	US	May 45	Morale in a Heavy Bombardment Group (B-29 officers and EM)	3288	4	4
S-210	IB	Mar-Apr 45	India-Burma Theater, Cross-section Survey (Trends in attitudes)	887	2	3
S-211 A/B	US	June 45	Returnees' Reaction to the Enemy & Further Duty	4127	4	3
S-212	US	May 45	Attitudes Toward the War, Our Enemies & the Postwar World (Attitudes toward the war & further duty)	2520	2	3
S-213	US	May 45	General Morale Indices (Omnibus attitude survey)	4966	2	3
S-214	US	May 45	General Morale Indices (Attitudes toward athletes and entertainers in uniform)	628	2	1

Survey #	Area	Date	Topic*	Sample Size	#Data Sets	Suppl. Doc. (No. of Pages)
S-215	US	June 45	Methodological Study of Intensity Measurement	1757	2	6
S-218(27) U,I,C	US, IB, ETO, Pacific	July 45	Redeployment, Phase II (Attitudes toward redeployment & demobilization, EM)	6036	6	10
S-219(28) A/C	US, ETO, IB, Pacific	July 45	Officers' Atti- tudes toward the Score Card Plan (Attitudes toward redeployment & demobilization, officers)	2419	6	3
S-224	ETO	June 45	Attitudes of Hospital Patients toward Medical Care	1313	2	1
S-227	ETO	July 45	Radio Survey (Attitudes toward Radio)	766	2	1
S-230	Pac	Apr 45	Re-Survey, VI Air Service Area Command (Orientation problems)	991	2	4
S-232	Pac	July- Aug 45	Survey of Medical Care and Soldier Savings	2412	2	3
S-233	Italy	Aug 45	VD Survey (Attitudes of White & Black Troops toward Venereal Disease)	2685	2	3
S-234(29) AO,AE BO,BE	US	Nov 45	Attitudes Toward Army Life (Attitudes of officers and EM)	2712	8	3
S-235(30)	ETO	Aug 45	Attitudes Toward the Germans, Home Front, Redeployment (Attitudes toward postwar hostilities problems)	1824	2	1

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NOTES: The following notes explain discrepancies or variations that exist between the data from the Roper Center (in NNX), the information contained in the original paper documentation (in NNRN), and the four-volume publication that was based on the data from the studies (Stouffer, et al., Studies in Social Psychology in World War II).

* Where the Roper Center survey name is different from the original survey title, the Roper Center name follows in parenthesis.

* Number of datasets includes at least one dataset of raw data and one dataset of documentation (codes/layout in questionnaire format) for each study. Where a study was comprised of more than one questionnaire form, or a distinct unit of analysis, there will be additional numbers of datasets.

FOOTNOTES

(1) PS IV - The study originally had 5528 cases.

(2) PS V - There was one questionnaire appearing in two forms, with the order of the questions reversed on the second form. The study originally had 3474 cases.

(3) S-32 - Two questionnaires, one for blacks, one for whites. The questionnaire for black respondents (S-32N), is only available in paper form. Machine-readable version is not clean. The study originally had 12234 cases.

(4) S-40 - Two questionnaires, one for enlisted men (EM or E) one for officers (O).

(5) S-44 - The study originally had 4443 cases.

(6) S-63, S-64 - Taken together, S-63 and S-64 represent an omnibus study of the Special Services Division. S-63 A and B represent one topical area (entertainment), S-63 C another (athletics and service clubs), S-63 D another (information services), S-63 E and S-64 another (wartime and postwar attitudes), and S-63 F and S-63 G represent two special samples (highly motivated and AWOLs).

(7) S-68 - The study originally had 8,000 cases.

(8) S-77 - The study originally had 5367 cases. Form C responses are missing.

(9) S-85, S-86, S-87 - Same study. Responses for S-85 missing.

(10) S-100 - Forms A-G are same questionnaire, but for enlisted men of different infantry divisions.

(11) S-101 - Forms B-F are same questionnaire, but for officers of different infantry divisions.

- (12) S-108 - The study originally had 958 cases, however, the total sample size for the two sub-samples on the Roper Center printout is 477 (test may have been repeated). Questionnaire format appears to be very similar to S-74.
- (13) S-127, S-131 - Same study.
- (14) S-132 - Forms A-C are same questionnaire, but study conducted in different locations.
- (15) S-133 - Forms A and B have same sample group. Same questionnaire.
- (16) S-135, S-136, S-142, S-150 - Same study. Forms A and B of S-135 include a sample from the 8th AAF Division with only slightly differently worded questions. The rest of the surveys include samples drawn from the 8th and 9th AAF Divisions.
- (17) S-145 - The study originally had 6500 cases.
- (18) S-157 - The study originally had 7800 cases.
- (19) S-160 - Two forms. Same population, but referring to different types of equipment and supplies.
- (20) S-172 - The study originally had 6100 cases.
- (21) S-186 - The study originally had 3600 cases. There may be a missing form A.
- (22) S-192 - The study originally had 1400 cases.
- (23) S-195 - Forms A-C have same populations. Same as S-180 study which is missing.
- (24) S-196 - The study originally had 4100 cases.
- (25) S-203 - Forms A and B test for different publications. Form B includes issues covered in survey.
- (26) S-204 - The study originally had 900 cases.
- (27) S-205, S-218 - Same study. Same questionnaires. S-205 originally had 16,000 cases (Italian theater missing), and S-218 originally had 10,000 cases (ETO theater missing).
- (28) S-219 - Study originally had 5700 cases. US theater missing.
- (29) S-234 - Two A forms and two B forms, one each for officers and EM. Meanings of questions reversed on EM questionnaires.
- (30) S-235 - Study originally had 3000 cases.